

RIM

- RIGLET.** *n. f.* [*regulet*, Fr.] A flat thin square piece of wood. Thus the pieces that are intended to make the frames for pictures, before they are molded, are called *riglets*. *Max.*
- RIGOL.** *n. f.* A circle. Used in *Shakespeare* for a diadem. This sleep is found; this is a sleep, That, from this golden *rigol*, hath divorc'd So many English kings. *Shakespeare. Henry IV.*
- RIGOUR.** *n. f.* [*rigor*, Latin.]
1. Cold; stiffness. The rest his look Bound with Gorgonian *rigour*, not to move. *Milton.*
 2. A convulsive shuddering with sense of cold. A right regimen, during the *rigor* or cold fit in the beginning of a fever, is of great importance; a long continued *rigor* is a sign of a strong disease: during the *rigor*, the circulation is less quick, and the blood actually stagnates in the extremities, and, pressing upon the heart, may produce concretions; therefore a *rigor* increaseth an inflammation. *Arb.*
 3. Severity; sternness; want of condescension to others. Nature has got the victory over passion, all his *rigour* is turned to grief and pity. *Denham's Sophy.* *Rigour* makes it difficult for sliding virtue to recover. *Clarif.*
 4. Severity of conduct. Does not looseness of life, and a want of necessary sobriety in some, drive others into *rigors* that are unnecessary? *Sprat.* This prince lived in this convent, with all the *rigor* and austerity of a capuchin. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*
 5. Strictness; unabated exactness. It may not seem hard, if in cases of necessity certain profitable ordinances sometimes be relaxed, rather than all men always strictly bound to the general *rigor* thereof. *Hooker.* Heat and cold are not, according to philosophical *rigour*, the efficient; but are names expressing our passions. *Glanvill.* The base degenerate age requires Severity and justice in its *rigour*: This awes an impious bold offending world. *Addison.*
 6. Rage; cruelty; fury. He at his foe with furious *rigour* smites, That strongest oak might seem to overthrow; The stroke upon his shield so heavy lights, That to the ground it doubleth him full low. *Fairy Queen.* Driven by the necessities of the times and the temper of the people, more than led by his own disposition to any height and *rigour* of actions. *King Charles.*
 7. Hardness; not flexibility; solidity; not softness. The stones the *rigor* of their kind expel, And fuddle into softness as they fell. *Dryden.*
- RIGOROUS.** *adj.* [from *rigour*.] Severe; allowing no abatement. He shall be thrown down the Tarpeian rock With *rigorous* hands; he hath resisted law, And therefore law shall scorn him further trial, Than the severity of public power. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.* Are these terms hard and *rigorous*, beyond our capacities to perform? *Rogers's Sermons.*
- RIGOROUSLY.** *adv.* [from *rigorous*.] Severely; without tenderness or mitigation. Left they faint At the sad sentence *rigorously* urg'd, For I behold them soften'd, and with tears Bewailing their excess, all terror hide. *Milton.* The people would examine his works more *rigorously* than himself, and would not forgive the least mistake. *Dryden.*
- RILL.** *n. f.* [*riens*, Lat.] A small brook; a little streamlet. May thy brimmed waves from this Their full tribute never miss, From a thousand petty *rills*, That tumble down the snowy hills. *Milton.*
- TO RILL.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To run in small streams. Io! Apollo, mighty king, let envy, Ill-judging and verbose, from Lethe's lake, Draw tuns unmeasurable; while thy favour Administers to my ambitious thirst The wholesome draught from Aganippe's spring Genuine, and with soft murmurs gently *rilling* Adown the mountains where thy daughters haunt. *Prior.*
- RILLET.** *n. f.* [corrupted from *riulet*.] A small stream. A creek of Ose, between two hills, delivering a little fresh *rillet* into the sea. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*
- RIM.** *n. f.* [*rima*, Saxon.]
1. A border; a margin. It keeps of the same thickness near its centre; while its figure is capable of variation towards the rim. *Grew.*
 2. That which encircles something else. We may not affirm, that ruptures are confinable unto one side, as the peritoneum or rim of the belly may be broke; or its perforations relaxed in either. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.* The drum-maker uses it for rims. *Motimer's Husbandry.*
- RIME.** *n. f.* [*hym*, Saxon.]
1. Hoar frost. Breathing upon a glass giveth a dew; and in *rime* frosts you shall find drops of dew upon the inside of glass windows. *Bacon's Natural History.*

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- In a hoar frost, a *rime*, is a multitude of quadrangular prisms piled without any order one over another. *Grew.*
2. [*Rima*, Lat.] A hole; a chink. Though birds have no epiglottis, yet can they contract the *rime* or chink of their larynx, so as to prevent the admission of wet or dry indigested. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
- TO RIME.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To freeze with hoar frost. **TO RIMPLE.** *v. a.* To pucker; to contract into corrugations. See **CRUMPLE** and **RUMPLE**. The skin was tense, also *rimpled* and blistered. *Wifeman.*
- RIMY.** *adj.* [from *rime*.] Steamy; foggy; misty. The air is now cold, hot, dry, or moist; and then thin, thick, foggy, *rimy*, or poisonous. *Harvey.*
- RIND.** *n. f.* [*rind*, Saxon; *rind*, Dutch.] Bark; husk. Therewith a piteous yelling voice was heard, Crying, O spare with guilty hands to tear My tender sides in this rough *rind* embard. *Fairy Queen.* Within the infant *rind* of this small flower Poison hath residence, and medicine power. *Shakespeare.* These plants are neither red nor polished, when drawn out of the water, till their *rind* have been taken off. *Boyle.* Others whole fruit, burnish'd with golden *rind*, Hung amiable. *Milton's Paradise Lost.* Thou can't not touch the freedom of this mind With all thy charms, although this corporal *rind* Thou hast immanc'd. *Milton.*
- This monument, thy maiden beauty's due, High on a plane-tree shall be hung to view; On the smooth *rind* the passenger shall see Thy name engrav'd, and worship Helen's tree. *Dryden.*
- TO RIND.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To decorticate; to bark; to husk. **RING.** *n. f.* [*hryn*, Saxon.]
1. A circle; an orbicular line. In this habit Met I my father with his bleeding *ring*, Their precious gems new lost. *Shakespeare.* Bubbles of water, before they began to exhibit their colours to the naked eye, have appeared through a prism girded about with many parallel and horizontal *rings*. *Newton.*
 2. A circle of gold or some other matter worn as an ornament. A quarrel. — About a hoop of gold, a paltry *ring*. *Shakespeare.* I have seen old Roman *rings* so very thick about, and with such large stones in them, that 'tis no wonder a top should reckon them a little cumbersome in the summer. *Addison.*
 3. A circle of metal to be held by. The *rings* of iron, that on the doors were hung, Sent out a jarring sound, and harshly rung. *Dryden.* Some eagle got the *ring* of my box in his beak, with an intent to let it fall, and devour it. *Gulliver.*
 4. A circular course. Chaste Diana, Goddess presiding o'er the rapid race, Place me, O place me in the dusty *ring*, Where youthful charioteers contend for glory. *Smith.*
 5. A circle made by persons standing round. Make a *ring* about the corps of Cæsar, And let me shew you him, that made the will. *Shakespeare.* The Italians, perceiving themselves almost environed, call themselves into a *ring*, and retired back into the city. *Hoyas.* Round my arbour a new *ring* they made, And foisted it about the secret shade. *Dryden.*
 6. A number of bells harmonically tuned. A squirrel spends his little rage, In jumping round a rowling cage; The cage as either side turn'd up, Striking a *ring* of bells a-top. *Prior.*
 7. The found of bells or any other sonorous body. Stop the holes of a hawk's bell, it will make no *ring*, but a flat noise or rattle. Hawks bells, that have holes, give a greater *ring*, than if the pellet did strike upon brass in the open air. *Bacon.* Sullen Molech fled, Hath left in shadows dread His burning idol all of blackest hue; In vain with cymbals *rings*, They call the grisly king. *Milton.*
 8. A found of any kind. The king, full of confidence, as he had been victorious in battle, and had prevailed with his parliament, and had the *ring* of acclamations fresh in his ears, thought the rest of his reign should be but play. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
- TO RING.** *v. a.* pret. and part. pass. *ring*. [*hrynzan*, Saxon.]
1. To strike bells or any other sonorous body, so as to make it found. I 'gin to be aweary of the fun; Ring the alarm bell. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*
 2. [From *ring*.] To encircle. Talbot, Who, *ring'd* about with bold adversity, Cries out for noble York and Somerset. *Shakespeare. Henry VI.*

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3. To fit with rings. Death, death; oh amiable lovely death! Thou odoriferous stench, found rottenness, Arise forth from thy couch of lasting night, Thou hate and terror to prosperity, And I will kiss thy detestable bones, And put my eye-balls in thy vaulty brows, And *ring* these fingers with thy household worms. *Shakespeare.*
4. To refrain a hog by a ring in his nose. **TO RING.** *v. n.*
1. To found as a bell or sonorous metal. Ring out ye crystal spheres, And let your silver chime Move in melodious time; And let the base of heav'n's deep organ blow, No funeral rites nor man in mournful weeds, Nor mournful bell shall *ring* her burial. *Shakespeare.* Easy it might be to *ring* other changes upon the same bells. *Norris's Miscellanies.* At Latagus a weighty stone he flung; His face was flatted, and his helmet *ring*. *Dryden.*
 2. To practise the art of making musick with bells. Signs for communication may be contrived at pleasure: four bells about twenty-four changes in *ringing*; each change may, by agreement, have a certain signification. *Hobler.*
 3. To found; to resound. Hercules, missing his page, called him by his name aloud, that all the floor *rang* of it. The particular *ringing* found in gold, distinct from the found of other bodies, has no particular name. *Locke.* With sweeter notes each rising temple *rang*, A Raphael painted! and a Vida sung! *Pope.*
 4. To utter as a bell. Ere to black Hecar's summons The shard-born beetle, with his drowsy hums, Hath *ring* night's yawning pen, there shall be done A deed of dreadful note. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*
 5. To tinkle. My ears still *ring* with noise; I'm vex'd to death: Tongue-kill'd, and have not yet recover'd breath. *Dryden.*
 6. To be filled with a bruit or report. That profane, atheistical, epicurean rabble, whom the whole nation to *rings* of, are not indeed, what they vote themselves, the wisest men in the world. *South.*
- RING-BONE.** *n. f.* *Ring-bone* is a hard callous substance growing in the hollow circle of the little pattern of a horse, just above the coronet: it sometimes gets quite round like a ring, and thence it is called the *ring-bone*. *Farrer's Dictionary.*
- RINGDOVE.** *n. f.* [*rhingeldoye*, German.] Pigeons are of several sorts, wild and tame; as wood pigeons, dove-cote pigeons, and *ringdoves*. *Martimer.*
- RINGER.** *n. f.* [from *ring*.] He who rings. **RINGLEADER.** *n. f.* [*ring* and *leader*.] The head of a riotous body. He caused to be executed some of the *ringleaders* of the Cornish men, in sacrifice to the citizens. *Bacon's Henry VII.* The nobility escaped; the poor people, who had been deluded by these *ringleaders*, were executed. *Addison.*
- RINGLET.** *n. f.* [*ring*, with a diminutive termination.]
1. A small ring. Silver the linets, deep projecting o'er; And gold the *ringlets* that command the door. *Pope.*
 2. A circle. You deny puppets, that By moon-shine do the green *ringlets* make, Whereof the ewe not bites. *Shakespeare. Tempest.* Never met we, Upon the beached margin of the sea, To dance our *ringlets* to the whistling wind, But with thy brawls thou hast disturb'd our sport. *Shakespeare.*
 3. A curl. With *ringlets* quaint, and wanton windings wove, Her golden tresses in wanton *ringlets* wav'd, As the vine curls her tendrils. *Milton.* These in two fable *ringlets* taught to break, Once gave new beauties to the snowy neck. *Pope.*
- RINGSTREAKED.** *adj.* [*ring* and *streaked*.] Circularly streaked. He removed the he goats that were *ringstreaked* and spotted, and all the goats that were speckled. *Gen. xxx. 35.*
- RINGTAIL.** *n. f.* [*ring* and *tail*.] A kind of kite with a whitish tail. **RINGWORM.** *n. f.* [*ring* and *worm*.] A circular tetter. It began with a scurvy, making many round spots, such as is generally called *ringworm*. *Wifeman's Surgery.*
- TO RINSE.** *v. a.* [from *rein*, German, pure, clear.]
1. To wash; to cleanse by washing. This last costly treaty Swallow'd so much treasure, and like a glass Did break i' th' *rinse*. *Shakespeare. Henry VIII.* Whomsoever he toucheth, and hath not *rinced* his hands in water, he shall be unclean. *Lev. xv. 11.*

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2. To wash the soap out of cloaths. They cannot boil, nor wash, nor *rinse*, they say, With water sometimes ink and sometimes whey, According as you meet with mud or clay. *King.*
- RINSER.** *n. f.* [from *rinse*.] One that washes or rinses; a washer. **RIPOT.** *n. f.* [*riotte*, old Fr. *riotto*, Italian.]
1. Wild and loose felicity. When his headstrong *riot* hath no curb, When rage and hot blood are his counsellors, When means and lavish manners meet together, Oh! with what wings shall his affection fly Tow'd fronting peril and oppos'd decay. *Shakespeare. Hen. IV.* So senseless of expence, That he will neither know how to maintain it, Nor cease his flow of *riot*. *Shakespeare. Timon of Athens.* All now was turn'd to jollity and game, To luxury and *riot*, feast and dance. *Milton.*
 2. A sedition; an uproar. Transform'd to serpents all, as accessories To his bold *riot*. *Milton.*
 3. To run riot. To move or act without controul or restraint. One man's head *runs riot* upon fawks and dice. *L'Estr.* You never can defend his breeding, Who, in his latyre's *running riot*, Could never leave the world in quiet. *Swiss's Miscel.*
- TO RIOT.** *v. n.* [*riotte*, old Fr.]
1. To revel; to be dissipated in luxurious enjoyments. Let us walk humbly as in the day; not in *rioting* and drunkenness. *Remans xiii. 13.* Now he exacts of all, wastes in delight, Riots in pleasure, and neglects the law. *Daniel.*
 2. To luxuriate; to be tumultuous. Thy life a long dead calm of fix'd repose; No pulse that *riots*, and no blood that glows. *Pope.*
 3. To banquet luxuriously.
 4. To raise a sedition or uproar.
- RIOTER.** *n. f.* [from *riot*.]
1. One who is dissipated in luxury.
 2. One who raises an uproar or sedition.
- RIOUSE.** *n. f.* [from *riot*.] Dissoluteness; luxury. From every work he challenged esloin For contemplation sake; yet otherwise His life he led in lawless *riouse*. *Fairy Queen.*
- RIOUS.** *adj.* [*rioteux*, Fr. from *riot*.]
1. Luxurious; wanton; licentious; festive. What needs me tell their feast and goodly guife, In which was nothing *rioteux* nor vain. *Fairy Queen.* When all our offices have been oppress'd With *rioteux* feeders, I have retir'd me to a wasteful cock, And set mine eyes at flow. *Shakespeare. Timon of Athens.* John came neither eating nor drinking, that is far from the diet of Jerusalem and other *rioteux* places, but fared coarsely. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.* With them no *rioteux* pomp nor Asian train, To infect a navy with their gaudy fears; But war severely like itself appears. *Dryden.*
 2. Seditious; turbulent.
- RIOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *rioteux*.]
1. Luxuriously; with licentious luxury. He that gadeth by defrauding his own soul, gathereth for others that shall spend his goods *rioteously*. *Ecclesi. xiv. 4.*
 2. Seditiously; turbulently.
- RIOUSNESS.** *n. f.* [from *rioteux*.] The state of being riotous. **TO RIP.** *v. a.* [*hrypan*, Saxon.]
1. To tear; to lacerate; to cut asunder by a continued act of the knife. You bloody Nero's, *ripping* up the womb Of your dear mother England, blush for shame. *Shakespeare.* Wilt thou dash their children, and *rip* up their women with child? *2 Kings viii. 12.* The beast prevents the blow, And upward *rips* the groin of his audacious foe. *Dryden.* The *ripping* chisel is a socket chisel, about an inch broad, and hath a blunt edge. *Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.*
 2. To take away by laceration or cutting. Macduff was from his mother's womb Untimely *ripp'd*. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.* Eculapius, because *ripped* from his mother's womb, was feigned to be the son of Apollo. *Hayward.* Rip this heart of mine Out of my breast, and shew it for a coward's. *Orson.* The conscious husband Charges on her the guilt of their disease; Affecting fury acts a madman's part, He'll *rip* the fatal secret from her heart. *Granvill.*
 3. To disclose; to search out; to tear up; to bring to view. Let it be lawful for me to *rip* up to the very bottom, how and by whom your discipline was planted, at such time as this age we live in began to make first trial thereof. *Hooker.*